

The Manchester Journal.

MANCHESTER, N. H. JUNE 16, 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We are in request receipt of letters bearing no signatures. Unless communications are accompanied by a responsible name, we shall decline their publication.

Union County Convention.

A Union County Convention will be held at Arlington on Thursday, the 18th day of July. A. B. 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to be supported for the several County offices at the ensuing election.

The Friends of the several towns in the County, who are in favor of sustaining the Federal Government in its efforts to suppress the Rebellion and to preserve the integrity of the National Union, are called upon to meet at last place of holding town Meetings on the 18th day of June 1863, at 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing delegates to represent such towns in said convention. The Chairman and Secretary of the various town Meetings, are requested to issue their certificates to such delegates as may be elected at such town Meetings. The number of Delegates to which each town is entitled, is as follows:

Arlington,	2	Barnett,	1
Dorset,	2	Gloucester,	1
Leandro,	1	Manchester,	4
Parsons,	1	Peru,	1
Realston,	1	Essex,	1
Seaboard,	2	Seaboard,	2
Seaboard,	2	Seaboard,	2
Seaboard,	2	Seaboard,	2
Seaboard,	2	Seaboard,	2
Seaboard,	2	Seaboard,	2

HARMON CAMPFIELD,
T. J. TIFFANY,
D. S. KENT,

The Prospect.

It is claimed by rebel sympathizers that the efforts of the government in suppressing the rebellion have proved futile, and that the subjugation of the South can never be consummated. Two years ago the rebels held by force of arms nearly the entire State of Missouri, the second in the so-called confederacy, more than half of Kentucky, the whole of Tennessee, about three quarters of Virginia, the whole of North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. Large and well supplied armies threatened the Capital and the Great Commercial Cities of the West. Maryland and Delaware needed only the opportunity to secede from the Union, the capital was filled with traitors, and the government itself gave only a feeble and partial influence in favor of its own preservation.

How is it today? The armies of the republic have by successive victories driven the enemy from the whole of Missouri and Kentucky. Three fourths of Tennessee and a half of Arkansas has been recovered; a while in these States at least eight regiments of Unionists have entered our armies—New Orleans, the commercial centre of the enemy has been taken and held, and nearly the entire port of Louisiana is in our possession. Western Virginia, by far the better part of the old dominion, has of her own accord united her destinies with the Republic—Missouri has declared in favor of emancipation; Henry Winter Davis is running for congress with every prospect of success, endorsing every act of the administration, and that in Baltimore once the hot bed of secession.

The National Capitol has become a loyal city.

More than this, the main stay of rebellion has been struck a fatal blow and slavery is melting away like the morning dews before the August sun—the rebel armies defeated, desperate and starving are only held together by the despotism of their leaders.

Behold the southern country filled with desolation and ruin, and on the very brink of famine.

Where now are the sonorous and never ceasing threats of the mighty deeds which were to be done by the so-called chivalry?—Well did the Richmond Examiner recently say, "with all our successes it must be confessed that we have never retaken a place once occupied by the enemy," and again "one year more of such war as this and the Southern Confederacy will be among the things which were."

It is claimed also by the rebel sympathizers, that the war against the rebels will fail for want of support from the people. There was never a more mistaken notion than this.—In spite of the noisy clamor and dismal forebodings of the peace men, we are confident that the "copperhead" genry, are in fact but a feeble and powerless minority, and that they are constantly growing less, not only in respectability but in numbers. "Mere Tekel upharsim" is written in broad characters upon the rebellion, and the institution which it seeks to establish and preserve. The same spirit of unquenchable and unconquerable patriotism which has caused a million of freemen to rush voluntarily to the defence of the country, which has furnished the public treasury with nearly four hundred millions; is to-day stronger and deeper than ever before; it can not be thwarted or vanquished, as well turn back the waters of the Mississippi or Niagara, as to resist its onward progress. It has already planted the banner of stars and stripes upon the domes of the Crescent city

and above the heights of Fort Donelson. It has scaled the steeples of Fredericksburg and hurled back the minions of slavery and treason at every point. It will ere long plant that starry banner in every part of the national domain, and grind this hideous and wretched rebellion to very atoms.

HOME MATTERS.

MR. EDITOR.—Permit me through the medium of your Journal to call attention of the citizens of Factory Point, (and all others interested,) to an outrage the existence of which and further silence on the subject has ceased to be a virtue, viz. The condition of the grave yard at Factory Point, which is now and has been for a long time past used as a sheep-pasture. Many beautiful white tomb stones, that mark the last resting place of the loved and lost, are besmeared with filth from the greasy fleeces of the sheep. And shrubs and flowers with which affection had adorned the graves of loved ones, are now cropped and destroyed by sheep. Complaint thereof has been made to the selectmen of the town, but they excused themselves by saying they had been informed by esteemed members of the Baptist society, "that the selectmen had no business with the yard, that it belonged to their society." Consequently the selectmen abstained from acting in the case. Complaint was then made to official members of the Baptist society. But thus far all in vain, the outrage continues unabated and some already contemplate removing the remains of their friends from the pasture, to some place where they can protect their graves from such sacrilegious violations. E.

REMARKS.—The grievances noticed by our correspondent will apply to more than one cemetery in our town. There is a power somewhere to abate such evils and much as we abhor violent measures, we warn the man who will gratify his avarice, by thus violating the resting place of our departed ones, that surviving friends remedy in due time.

"WHERE THERE IS A WILL, THERE IS A WAY."—This trite old maxim is recently verified in our neighborhood, in a happy manner. On one of those joyous occasions, which sooner or later overtakes most people in this transitory world; friends and relations had assembled to witness the celebration of a marriage, between a gentleman of Episcopalian predilections, and a lady, strictly Congregational; each having their preferences, as to the "modus operandi" of bringing about the result.

All parties were, however, relieved by the suggestion, that a Congregational clergyman perform the ceremony, using Episcopalian rituals.

The suggestion was at once adopted, and the ceremony performed, in a style which could not be beaten by the highest prelate in all Christendom. Well, we defy the strictest sectarian to point out any valid objection to this course, however much old school bigotry, or blue law prejudice there may be, hanging about him,—we set the matter down as among the "modern improvements."

DIED, in Manchester, Deacon ROBERT AMES, aged 57. This painful bereavement, was caused by an accident, which befel the deceased on Wednesday last, while tending a cultivator in his cornfield, the teeth of which came in contact with a rock under the surface, throwing the handles against his body with such violence, that he was prostrated senseless.

He was conveyed to his residence where medical aid was soon in attendance, but only to pronounce the injury fatal. He lingered until Sabbath Morning last and expired.

Thus has passed away one whose place will not be easily supplied. In the church, in the town, in all the agricultural associations (for improvements in his favorite employment) and in the domestic circle, there is a vacancy long to be remembered.

Having lived the Christian life, he died in the full enjoyment of the Christian hopes. Let the living imitate his virtues, always remembering that "in the midst of life we are in death."

COUNTY COURT RECORD continued from last week.—Hurd vs Brush, Verdict of Peff, \$616.46 Miner & Son for Peff.

Fowler, Canfield and Roberts for Peff. Bank of Troy vs Hathaway, action of assumpsit to endorse on a promissory note. Verdict for Peff.

Harmon for Peff. Lyman and Stiles for Peff. Cadworth vs Taylor. Verdict for Peff.

Butler and Wheeler for Peff. Miner and Kellogg for Peff. Bond vs Kendall. Action for Libel. Butler, Wheeler and Roberts for Peff. Fewer, Miner and Daguerre for Peff. Bill central.

From the 14th Regiment.

Wolf Run Shoals, Va. June 7th, 1863.

We publish the following extracts from a private letter received from a member of Co. C, 14th Regiment.

There has no event of interest transpired since you left us, and I can only speak of matters concerning the Company. The health of the boys is good, in fact I believe, better than it has been at any previous time. M. W. Wiley is still in the Hospital at Alexandria, but is convalescent I understand.

We have as pleasant a camp I believe, as could be found about our little fort. The boys are well, in fact I believe, better than it has been at any previous time. M. W. Wiley is still in the Hospital at Alexandria, but is convalescent I understand.

A few days since we received information that the Rebels had, somewhere crossed our line in force, and at dark we commenced digging rifle-pits. The line resting near the road between the camp and Hospital, and extending along the slope facing the camp of the 12th, and the right resting near the Stables on our left flank. The Howitzers of the Battery were planted in the road, and then we went to "bank" and slept soundly.

Some of our boys were on the train that the rebels destroyed, but I presume you have heard all about that before now. There is some talk that we are going to move camp about a mile towards the Station.

The 10th of June question has subsided. We now expect to be in Vermont six weeks from Tuesday next.

Company E, 5th Vt. Volunteers.

Capt. Louis McD. Smith, of St. Albans, Vermont, has been appointed to the command of Co. E, 5th Vt., rendered vacant by the resignation of Capt. Burnham.

Capt. Smith went out with the 1st Vermont, and upon the return of that regiment was chosen 2d Lieut. of the St. Albans Co., then being organized for the 5th. He received his commission as 1st Lieut. on the Peninsula, during the last summer.

Capt. Smith has earned for himself an enviable name as an officer and a man, and the brave company under his command will certainly maintain their hard won reputation with such a leader.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of Co. E, have been changed entirely since they have been in the field, not one of the commissioned officers who originally went out with the company, being connected with it now. The commissioned officers at present are as follows:

Captain Louis McD. Smith, St. Albans; 1st Lieutenant Leonard D. Tice, Hydepark; 2d Lieutenant Edward P. Russell, Middlebury.

We trust that the Captain and others of the company will keep us posted as to their movements.

Vermont Items.

Walton's Journal says:—About nine o'clock Monday evening, as Jailor Camp was about to enter the Jail to ascertain if the prisoners were in their cells and properly confined, the Calof brothers, recently brought here from Chelsea, (one of whom broke out of Chelsea jail a short time since) bolted through into the ante-room with a broom-stick knocked Mr. Camp, down and running over him, after an exciting tussle with his wife and daughters succeeding in escaping. The women deserve praise for their fidelity and bravery in attempting to stop the runaway prisoners after Mr. Camp was disabled. They attacked them and did their best to hold them under a shower of blows. The men were too much for the girls and escaped, when the girls promptly gave the alarm. The night was very dark and rainy, affording the best opportunity for the prisoners to pass through the streets undetected.

BUFFALOES IN VERMONT.—We learn that Columbus Smith, Esq., of West Salisbury, has at great expense, just imported from Kansas a herd of ten live domesticated Buffaloes. The drove arrived in Salisbury on Tuesday of this week in fine condition, and since its arrival has been the center of attraction for all the surrounding region. Truly a novel sight it must seem to witness these mammoth representatives of the wild Prairies of the far West exhibiting as much docility and content in one of our Vermont pastures as do the cattle of our own fields. Yet such is said to be the fact. The herd consists of eight yearlings and two two-year-olds. This we believe is the first importation of Buffaloes to Vermont, except by showmen passing through the State.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder storm of Saturday, a heavy discharge of electric fluid arrested Dr. Russell on a professional tour in the east part of Middlebury. The stroke fell so near as to render him for a time insensible; his face was burned and his clothes filled with sulphuric odor, which they retained for hours. On his first returning to consciousness, says the Register, the Doctor imagined that he was before Richmond, and that there was more legs and arms to be amputated.

The armory at Windsor is now turning our guns at the rate of 100 per day.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Express train on the Railroad crossing at Charlotte Tuesday afternoon, having struck a horse leading on the track. The engine and fireman were somewhat bruised, but had no bones broken, we understand; the locomotive and baggage-car were a good deal broken. A train was sent down from here to the place and returned soon after 9 P. M.—Free Press.

CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION.—The General Convention of the Congregational churches of Vermont will be held in Middlebury, commencing on Tuesday, the 18th inst., and continuing through Thursday.

N. W. Gray, of Coventry, has been exhibiting a lamb with three ears, 4 fore legs, two bodies, four hind legs and two tails, with but one head, one heart one pair of eyes and lungs. It lived but a few hours.

Major Alvan Goodale, of Westminster, fell down dead on the 8th inst. He was formerly a member of the Legislature, representing Jamaica. He was remembered correctly.—Walton's Journal.

BOY DROWNED.—A little boy about two years old was drowned in the river at Barton Landing, on Friday the 5th inst.

Miscellaneous.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—There are probably more colored men now under arms than most persons suppose. The Anglo-African says that two weeks ago Adjutant General Thomas had 11,000; Gen. Banks 3,000, Kansas regiments 1,000, Gen. Hunter about 3,000, Gen. Foster 3,000, Gen. Rosecrans about 5,000, Navy 5,000, Gen. Curtis 2,000, Massachusetts regiments 1,200. District of Columbia 800, a total of 35,000. We know that the estimate in some of these cases is too small, and the actual number is probably nearer 50,000. Gen. Ullman in Louisiana has not done so much as he would have done, had it not been for the arrangement made with Gen. Banks and the planters for paid negro labor. But Gen. Banks said recently that a country would soon open where negro enlistments might be made to any extent. He probably meant Mississippi, which bids fair to be soon in our possession.

A PROVOST MARCHAL AND A DETECTIVE KILLED IN INDIANA.—Mr. Stevens, deputy provost marshal, Mr. Clayfield, a detective, and an enrolling officer who accompanied them, were fired upon near Mansville, Rush County, Indiana, one day last week, by some men in a wheat-field. Mr. Stevens was instantly killed. Mr. Clayfield fell mortally wounded, and soon afterwards died.

The enrolling officer was shot twice through his clothing, but fortunately escaped without any serious injury.

Two companies of the 71st Indiana regiment left Indianapolis yesterday for the scene of the murder.

Parson Brownlow must be writing for the Nashville, Tenn., Union, we judge from what it says about Tilghman: "The rebel General Tilghman was killed at the bloody battle of Champion Hills, by a shell fired from the brigade of our old friend Gen. Burbridge. Gen. Burbridge will accept our hearty thanks for killing a violent rebel and a very great dog. He was self-conceited, treacherous, revengeful and dishonest, and we are not sorry to hear of his death. We rather guess that the devil has got him, and that he now holds some sulphurous position in the most torrid State of the ultra-Southern Confederacy. Requiescat in damnation!"

A correspondent of the Tribune says that the lady of Col. Morrison of the 26th New Jersey regiment, with those of Col. Grant, Col. Lewis, and several lesser Vermont officers, being on a temporary visit to their husbands, experienced the novel sensation of seeing them go into action from an opposite bluff. Fortunately, none of the jeopardized spouses suffered any damage.

Thirty mounted Indians attacked a coach 30 miles west of Salt Lake, on the 10th inst., killed and scalped the driver and another employee. No passengers were aboard. They opened the mail bags, stripped the coach, and ran off the stock. Troops are after them.

The N. Y. Times says it knows that "the President's facial muscles are much more likely to be affected by the state of his stomach than by the condition of the country." If this be not treason it is "flat burglary," at least, and the Provost Marshal should be on Raymond's tracks. The President of the United States thinks more of his stomach than he does of his country! A likely story.

Among the last lot of prisoners released by the rebels and delivered under a flag of truce at City Point, were a number of deserters from the Union army, to the rebels. They will be sent to their regiments for trial for their desertion to the enemy.

Vanity Fair says at the present moment, in fact, there are but two obstructions to the free navigation of the Mississippi River. One of these is the Confederate army, and the other is the Federal.

The Chicago journals contain a revised list of nearly three columns of the killed and wounded before Vicksburg. Our latest telegram states our aggregate losses thus far at about 70,000.

It is stated that there are now over sixty thousand deserters from the army who have not returned to their duty.

Admiral Porter, in a letter received at Washington yesterday, says that Vicksburg cannot hold out much longer; that although it is stronger than Sebastopol (at the capture of which he was present) it must eventually yield. The gunboats kept up a constant bombardment, night and day, upon the city.

More than eight hundred guns of Gen. Fremont's European purchase, have lately been sent from the Army of Tennessee to the St. Louis arsenal for repairs. On examination it was found that there was no communication between the tube and the barrels, and the guns could not be fired.

The Richmond Dispatch says that "ninety-nine out of every hundred Southern people are making up their minds to accept war as their natural condition for the remainder of their earthly existence."

In a town in Connecticut one of the overseers of the poor called on a clergyman for his services at a funeral. "You need not trouble yourself much," he said, "I only want a short, common sort of a prayer." It was only a "pauper."

Gold is at \$6 and Silver at \$5.50 premium in Richmond! Has not the Rebel's financial system about touched the bottom?

Twelve hundred paroled federal soldiers passed through Louisville a few days ago, to join their regiments in General Rosecrans' army.

Refugees from the South report that Vallandigham has been imprisoned by the rebels.

The amount of money found in letter at the dead letter office during the last year was over \$50,000.

In Chicago, a million was poisoned by frequently biting off threads that had been saturated with arsenic as a portion of the coloring matter.

Jay Cooke, the banker, is said to have cleared three hundred thousand dollars—minus eight or ten thousand dollars for advertising—by the conversion of Government bonds alone.

It is stated that Gens. Grant and Pemberton, were, some years ago, both Lieutenants in the regular army, and belonged to the same regiment.

The whole number of vessels captured or destroyed by the blockading fleet up to June 1st, is 855.

The State of Pennsylvania has furnished 1,155 negro soldiers, most of whom went to Massachusetts.

Two correspondents of the N. Y. Tribune are in the Libby prison, at Richmond.

THE GREATEST CAVALRY FIGHT OF THE WAR!

The Times' special dated Beverly's Ford, evening 23d says:

You may record the greatest cavalry fight of the war. General Pleasanton, this morning at day light crossed the Rappahannock in two columns, his right at Beverly's Ford, and his left at Kelly's Ford six miles below. The forces were captured without loss.

Beverly's Ford was taken by a spirited dash of the 8th Illinois and the 8th N. Y., and we were on the south side before the enemy were aware of it.

Gen. Gregg took Kelly's Ford with a slight skirmish and no loss. The right column was under Gen. Buford, and he had proceeded only a mile from the river when he came upon Jones' whole Brigade, who had just shaken themselves out of their sleep in time to receive us.

The fight now commenced and continued from 5 A. M. to 3 P. M., by which time the entire force of Stuart, consisting, according to papers found in their camps, of 12,000 cavalry and 16 pieces of artillery, had been engaged and been driven back three miles on the left with heavy loss.

Our forces forming a junction near Brandy's Station at 2 o'clock.

The fighting of both columns under Gen. Buford and Gen. Gregg was very gallant. Not a single instance of misbehavior occurred. The grand charge of the day was made by the 6th Penn. cavalry, supported by a whole brigade of the enemy, and were taken in flank by another brigade, and though thoroughly overpowered, gallantly cut their way out.—Two of Gen. Gregg's brigades under Col Wyndham and Col. Kilpatrick had not work all the morning, but drove the enemy from the river at Brandy Station.

The rebels were numerically superior to us including our small supporting force of infantry. Notwithstanding this, we drove them back hand and foot, and captured 200 prisoners and one stand of colors. They had five large brigades under the command of Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, W. F. H. Lee, Jones, Field, and Robinson.

They had been reviewed the previous day by General Lee, and were under orders to leave on their grand raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

Important papers were captured in the camp of Jones' brigade showing the strength of the whole force and its intentions.

The fight was discontinued about three o'clock, the rebels falling back upon strong infantry supports, which came up by rail from Culpepper, supposed to be a part of Longstreet's force, which, from letters taken, we learn was in that vicinity on Saturday.

Our forces returned almost unmolested to this side of the river during the afternoon, the enemy declining to make any serious attempts to regain their lost ground.

The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners far exceeds our own. We got two or three of their brigades under fire of our artillery, with the shell and short fuses, and tore them awfully.

The term of enlistment of invalid corps is for three years, unless sooner discharged. The corps will be required to perform all duties within the limit of their physical capacity, but for convenience of service they will be selected for three grades of duty. The most able bodied and capable of using musket, will be assigned to companies of the first battalion, those who have lost a hand or an arm to the second battalion, and those who have lost a leg or a foot to the third battalion.

The two last will be armed with swords.—No one will be admitted to the corps whose previous record does not show he is meritorious and deserving. Those faithful soldiers whose physical infirmities are too great to admit of their being of any service, will receive pensions and bounties as provided by law. No pensions, premiums, or bounties will be allowed for enlistment in the invalid corps. They will receive all other pay and allowances authorized by law, excepting the increased pay for re-enlistment. It is thought that there is from 20,000 to 30,000 soldiers performing such duties as could be discharged by men under the provisions of the act creating the invalid corps. Besides it is believed that there are over 150,000 soldiers who have been discharged for disabilities, many, however, of the slightest character. Col. R. H. Rush is in charge of the Bureau appropriated to this business, under the general direction of Col. Fry, Provost Marshal General.

A WARM PLACE OF RESIDENCE.—The correspondent of the New York writing on the 28th ult., says: Vicksburg must be an unpleasantly warm place at present. Eight mortar boats, protected effectually by the high banks of the river, are hurling tons of their massive projectiles into the very heart of the city, while all around the rear, from the Mississippi above to the Mississippi below, our batteries are searching every inch of the devoted place with shell, schrapnel and cannon. A dense smoke lies like a pall over the city, in which can be seen every instant the fierce flash of bursting shells, and heard the whistling rush of deadly projectiles. With such sights, sounds, and surrounding, Vicksburg is at present as undesirable a residence as can be selected. Deserters assure us that the stench arising from animals killed by our shells is horrible in the extreme; that the whole army is on miserable half ration, and only induced to continue the defense with the hope of relief from beyond. It is impossible to say how long this hope will sustain them, but it is fair to presume that within the next fortnight they will be forced to succumb to starvation unless relieved.

SUMNER AND HIS POWER.—The few lingering Congressmen, who have been here till now, are departing. Colfax left this morning. Sumner goes shortly—at the end of the week, I believe—Pomeroy has gone, and scarce a member is left. Mr. Sumner I think, has more influence with the administration than any other member of Congress. From his apartments, back of Willard's, he has done more to influence the President since Congress adjourned, than any member of the Cabinet, unless it be Mr. Seward. He is very intimate with Lincoln and talks over all subjects with him familiarly, and the President seems always glad of his advice. He is a power behind the throne. Since Mr. Phillips made his attack upon the Senator, I hear of conservative men who begin to praise him. Mr. Seward remarked, after reading Phillips' speech, "we are in the same boat now." This shows the mistake of censuring Sumner and Seward in the same breath.—Springfield Republican.

THE REBEL ARMY.—The Philadelphia North American, in an elaborate review of the position and strength of the rebel army, makes the following estimate:

Guerrilla bands,	6,500 men.
Arkansas,	21,000 "
Texas,	20,000 "
Louisiana,	13,000 "
Mississippi,	30,000 "
Alabama,	8,000 "
Bragg's army,	60,000 "
Beauregard's army,	20,000 "
North Carolina,	10,000 "
Lee's army,	100,000 "
Rest of Virginia,	13,000 "

Aggregate, 303,500.

This estimate is doubtless too small, and the rebel forces in the field may reach 400,000 men. The Richmond Whig doubts whether the Confederate army numbers more than 325,000.

The rebels in range, however, by their skillful massing of troops, and by their facilities from holding interior positions, to make the most of what troops they have.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY AT THE SOUTH.—Prisoners recently returned from Richmond state that the rebel leaders are watching, with intense interest, the negro soldier movement, now in progress in Massachusetts, Port Royal, Louisiana and the Southwest. In speaking upon this subject, the Secessionists betray great excitement, and do not attempt to disguise their sentiments that it will have an important influence upon the future of the campaign. It is believed by those who have the means of ascertaining the opinions of the South, that, in the last resort they will themselves declare freedom to their slaves in the hope of inducing them to enlist, and battle in behalf of the independence of the new Confederacy.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention, met at Columbus Wednesday last week, and was very largely attended. C. J. Vallandigham was nominated Governor on the first ballot, receiving 448 out of 46 votes.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, denouncing the martial law in the loyal States where war does not exist, denouncing the suspension of the habeas corpus, protesting in earnest terms against the banishment of Vallandigham, and calling on Lincoln to recall him, and restore him all his rights, a citizen of the Northern States; declaring that we will hail with delight a desire of the seceded States to return to their allegiance, and that we will co-operate with the citizens of those States to restore peace, and that we insist upon freedom of speech, an right of trial by jury.

WAR SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY.

New York, June 9.

The Tribune has letters from its correspondents stating that up to May 30th the siege of Vicksburg was progressing admirably. Famine was beginning to tell on the foe, and the capture or surrender of the place was considered certain and that speedily.

Our forces are in fine spirits, and our siege guns were within pistol shot of the enemy's works.

All apprehensions of an attack on our rear by Johnston were groundless.

We hold all the passes to Vicksburg and have completely blockaded them against any possible advance.

FRIDAY.

Washington, June 11.

An official telegram from the vicinity of Vicksburg, received here to-day, states that the rebels in a small force attacked Milliken's Bend and Young's Point, on the 6th inst., but were decisively repulsed at both points.

The colored troops, at the former place, at first gave way, but upon hearing that those of their number who was captured were killed, they rallied with great fury, and routed the enemy.

Advices up to the 4th inst., have been received from Port Hudson. Everything there looks favorable to our final success.

Washington, June 11.

Affairs along the front of the army of the Potomac remain as at the last advices.

The enemy, as well as our own troops, maintain their original lines of battle below the town. Occasionally a gun is heard, and some scattering shots from the skirmishers.

Washington, June 11.

The following official telegram was received this afternoon:

Poosville, June 11.

The rebel cavalry came across the river this morning at day break, about 250 strong. They dashed rapidly up the town path, driving in our patrols and attacked Co. I of the 6th Michigan cavalry who were on picket duty at Severa.

Our forces gradually fell back, pursued by the enemy to within three miles of Poosville. The enemy then retreated to Seneca, burned the camp of the Michigan company, returned down the tow path, and re-crossed the river.

We lost 4 men killed, and one badly wounded. The enemy left on the field one Lieutenant and one man killed.

New York, June 10.

A Corinth dispatch of the 2d, in the Cincinnati papers, states that heavy reinforcements are reaching Johnston from Savannah and Charleston, and two entire divisions from Bragg have gone to his aid. Two of Van Dorn's brigades have been transferred to Mississippi and one to Columbus.

Cincinnati, June 10.

Gen. Carter's forces which for some weeks have been guarding the bank of the Cumberland, crossed the river yesterday, and drove the rebels under Pegram, out of Monticello.

The Commercial has advices from Vicksburg through an officer. The condition of affairs there was favorable.

The troops were impressed with the idea that Vicksburg must fall and have no idea of failure.

The total loss since crossing the Mississippi will not exceed 7,000.

SATURDAY.

Washington, June 12.

The Warrenton Junction correspondent of the Washington Inquirer says Gen Stuart's official despatch was captured by Gen. Gregg's command. It contained a large number of his official orders, the number of his troops, and their government's dispatches showed the design to engage in offensive operation.

Cincinnati, June 12.

A spirited engagement took place at Monticello, Ky., on the 10th inst. Col. Kautz had driven the rebels from Monticello, and was falling back towards the Cumberland river, when the rebels rallied in force and attacked our rear guard. Our forces retreated slowly. Reinforcements subsequently came to their relief, when a desperate hand to hand conflict ensued, lasting two hours, and resulting in the defeat of the rebels. Our loss was 30 killed and wounded.